

supporting dependent children may flee one State for another. While the law allows for the attachment of wages, it does nothing to allow a custodial parent to place a lien on real property. Thus, a parent can avoid paying support payments simply by keeping his or her wealth tied up in real estate, fancy cars, boats, and the like.

Under current law, the only solution would be for a custodial parent to travel to the other State to place a lien. This is not a realistic solution for most custodial parents.

Imposing liens on the properties of delinquent parents can be a highly effective means of forcing payment of child support. States already allow the use of liens within their own States, but few States coordinate this process between States.

My bill would establish full faith and credit for liens imposed in other States.

For example, my home State of Massachusetts currently has this arrangement with neighboring Vermont. If a delinquent parent flees to Vermont from Massachusetts, Vermont will enforce the Massachusetts lien on real property in Vermont, without forcing the custodial parent to travel to Vermont to fight a legal fight there.

If every State had this type of agreement, delinquent parents would have no place in the United States to run.

They would be unable to hide their wealth in expensive cars, boats or real estate while neglecting their children and asking the taxpayers to pick up the support payments.

Massachusetts has been using administrative liens since 1992. Since then, 90,000 liens have been placed, with \$13 million collected in past due support.

The Massachusetts Child Support Enforcement Division estimates that about one third of delinquent parents own property eligible for a lien.

The booklet, with the 10 most wanted list of child support enforcement reforms, can serve for a model for child support enforcement efforts.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation to allow the placement of administrative liens for the enforcement of child support payments. This is only one step to increase child support payments.

Unpaid child support payments amount to \$34 billion or more. Many children denied these legally owed payments turn to the taxpayers for support. We need this type of common sense reform in overhauling our welfare system, and forcing delinquent parents to support their children.

THE "DO SOMETHING" REPUBLICAN MAJORITY

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to stand here in the well of the Congress of the United States in the People's House and to have my good friend from Ohio chair and to look around and take stock, Mr. Speaker, of what has transpired in these first 50 days of the 104th Congress.

History reminds us that the last time the Republicans held the majority of the seats in this Chamber, a President of the other party, President Truman, called that Republican-controlled Congress the "Do Nothing" Congress. And yet, as we take a look today in terms of more recent history, that description defies reality with reference to the 104th Congress.

As they might say in sports parlance, look it up. We have bothered to check the numbers and it is very interesting to take a look at this new Congress, this 104th Congress, and the flurry of activity that has transpired, simply in terms of numbers. For example, Mr. Speaker, the number of hours in session, heading into day 50 of this new 104th Congress, 236 hours in session, doing the people's business in the people's House.

Now we also compiled numbers over the previous 12 years, in the 97th Congress all through the 103d Congress, to really try to assess how the guardians of the old order were involved in business as usual.

Here is what we found. The number of hours in session through the first 50 days for the previous 12 years, just a little better than 41. Compare this work of the 104th Congress. The number of votes on the House floor heading into this 50th day, in our new Congress, already 145 votes on this floor, in the People's House, about the people's business.

During the previous 12 years, the average number of votes, just a little better than 14.

The number of committee sessions in this new republican Congress, heading into this 50th day, 313. The previous average over 12 years, 121.

But more than quantity, Mr. Speaker, it is quality of work, work that is being done by this Congress, because people come into this Chamber not to score debating points, not to take a vacation at taxpayers' expense, but to be about the work of this Congress and to honor the commitment of the voters of our respective districts.

It has been chronicled before but it bears repeating because it is important to take stock of what has transpired.

transpired, a radical revolution, but it is not a radical revolution. Instead, it is a reasonable revolution. The notion that may seem radical to guardians of the old order is what is reasonably expected by the bulk of Americans, this simple notion that Congress people live under the laws that everyone else lives under. The Shays Act incorporated into our House rules in this 104th Congress, and then a notion that this legislative branch should lead by example. We have done so, cutting committee staffs by one-third, calling for an independent audit of this body to understand where the people's money has gone, to make sure that the people's money has been used for the people's business.

Working in so many ways with the adoption of new rules to really be involved in the House cleaning, to open the windows of this institution and allow for open debate and a dialog and a new partnership with the American people.

So much has transpired, from a balanced budget amendment to a line-item veto to a meaningful crime control package, to eliminate the notion of hug-a-thug, to get away from the concept that we would do things to make us feel good but really not influence what transpires in the cities and counties and towns of America, making a difference. That is what these first 50 days have been about.

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAYWORTH. I am glad to yield to my good friend from Georgia.

Mr. KINGSTON. I thank the gentleman very much for yielding. Let me tell you one of the things I have learned during my tenure in politics. I think it is important. This is not just patting each other on the back, but it is a different way of thinking, because I was in the State legislature and have lots of friends who are in elected office, and it is generally the accepted rule that you run for office, you pass out a brochure that says how tough you are going to be on crime, how strict you are going to be on welfare, how tight you are going to be about the people's money. As soon as you get elected, you put the brochure on the shelf and do not worry about it. You basically handle an agenda already in progress, many items set by special interest groups.

So I think what is so different, you were talking about the Republican Congress during Truman's days and here we have a Speaker who has an agenda that was introduced on the steps of the Capitol to the American